

LATEST NEWS FROM FOREIGN CAPITALS FOR HERALD READERS

RUSSIAN AGAINST
PROGRESS IN CHINANewspapers Oppose American
Agriclturists.

St. Petersburg, July 15.—A number of Russia's most influential political newspapers, headed by the Novoye Vremya, are working up a strong anti-American feeling in Russia, stating that the United States is trying to stir up trouble in Manchuria.

In a recent article the Novoye Vremya accused the United States of an attempt to convince the Chinese government that Russia is planning to make up for her territorial losses in the Japanese war by annexing Manchuria. The United States minister at Peking, co-operating with Fred Douglas Fisher, United States consul at Mukden, the paper says, has mapped out a plan which is to render the cultural mission of Russia and Japan in Manchuria exceedingly difficult, and which may lead to war.

The plan consists of a proposal that a number of land-lots in Manchuria of from 5,000 to 10,000 acres should be set apart by the Chinese government for cultivation according to the very latest American system. The result—or, rather, one of the many beneficial results—of this innovation will be to transform Manchuria into a center of civilization and material prosperity, and thereby to make it outgrow the cultural booms which Russia and Japan have to offer it.

Another effect will be to make it clear to all whom it may concern that Manchuria is in fact, as well as in name, a province of China, and must be treated accordingly. Of course, at the same time, it will give Americans quite as firm a footing in Manchuria as Japan and Russia now possess. In return for this all that China is now asked to do is to supply the necessary workmen, and to protect the colony by maintaining sufficient military forces in the province.

The Novoye Vremya remarks rather bitterly that the syndicate of the American Harvester Company, which will supply the agricultural implements for the enterprise, has as its president the American minister in Peking.

This article in Russia's most influential paper is especially noteworthy because it shows that Russia and Japan consider that they have paid, and paid heavily, for Manchuria, and they are determined to make a stand for it. That either state has the intention of handing over its railroads there to China when the time limit expires, it would be puerile to imagine. They regard Manchuria as theirs politically, and every scheme devised by outsiders, even though it be purely commercial or agricultural, which may render this, their final aim, more difficult of attainment, is the work of a disguised enemy, and is, of course, political.

FIVE DIE IN BIG SAFE.

Children Suffocated When Locked in
Huge Iron Box.

Moscow, July 15.—A terrible tragedy is reported from the village of Pobyonyak, in the Akkerman district. Five children who were playing at home in the absence of their parents climbed into a big iron safe with a massive lid, held up by a prop of wood. One of the children must have accidentally knocked the prop away, for the lid fell, and owing to the automatic catch, became immovable from the inside.

The parents on the return were alarmed at the disappearance of the children and searched for them in every likely place, but in vain.

It was only after a long delay that they thought of the safe. When they opened it they found the dead bodies of the children, their little faces distorted with their sufferings. All had been suffocated.

SAMOAN WOMEN CHASE
GERMAN FROM ISLANDSouth Sea Teuton Punished for Denouncing Marriage
of Native Women to Emigrants from
the Fatherland.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Berlin, July 15.—The latest news from the South Seas brings a story which illustrates, in a fashion at once comic and serious, the chief difficulty of the German empire-builder in Samoa: to wit, the readiness of the German settler to intermarry with the native women. The white population of the German colony is about 800, and there are already about 1,100 half-castes. Of the twenty married German officials, no fewer than twelve have Samoan wives. As the native girls nearly always speak English and refuse to learn German, the frequency of these misalliances causes particular disquiet in colonial circles in the fatherland.

In April last a German settler named

DANCER MAKES TROUBLE.



GABY DESLYS.

In the face of the much-talked-of royalist revival in Portugal the rumored meetings of youthful ex-King Manuel with his one-time amour, Gaby Deslys, the fascinating dancer, are causing considerable uneasiness among those who have the welfare of the young king at heart. Miss Deslys is now playing in London, and despite all reports to the contrary, persistent rumors state that the ex-king is still a frequent visitor.

So much has been said regarding this liaison that loyal supporters of the young monarch's cause are said to contemplate a monetary present to the fair dancer if she will break her contract and leave England. The offer, it is stated, will be made as soon as those behind the project are satisfied that the dancer will not, as in the past, use it as a mere matter.

EMPIRE IN DUEL DIES.

Blood Poisoning in Slashed Fingers
Is Fatal.

Berlin, July 15.—In the course of a student's duel at Breslau, a student named Brieger, acting as umpire, had his cheek slashed by the rapier of one of the fighters, who also chopped off three of his fingers. The wounded man has now succumbed to blood poisoning.

BARON IS SHOPLIFTER;
SEEKS TO PAY DEBTSAmazing Career of Nobleman Comes to Light After
Arrest by Paris Police—Wife Deserted.

Paris, July 15.—An amazing career of a man who is charged with shoplifting has been told to the Paris police. He is said to be a baron, the natural son of a king long dead and husband of a countess, from whom he is at present separated. His mother was ennobled after his birth, and was married to a count.

The boy is described as having grown up with a liking for adventure and was placed on board a ship and traveled around the world for four years. He returned as an independent as ever, and such a favorite that a wealthy nobleman was delighted to give him his daughter in marriage, with a suitable fortune.

After his marriage, however, the young baron, it is stated, found life tedious in the old medieval castle, which was part of a dowry of his wife, and went to the great cities for adventure and amusement. He purchased horses and kept a splendid racing stable, but soon lost his taste for this sport and took to automobile.

His wife's fortune dwindled down to nothing, and he was reduced to all sorts of expedients, such as pawning jewels and furniture. His father-in-law became

PEERS TO FIGHT
FOR PRIVILEGESRank and File Await Orders
from Political Heads.

London, July 15.—A peaceful solution of the constitutional problem now seems to be entirely out of the question. The peers have not received a single hint as to the conduct of their fight to retain their old privileges from their leaders, but the rank and file have made up their minds to fight to the last ditch. They are by no means united—these men who prefer political extinction to surrender—but fall in several sections, each one of which has adopted a different scheme. The most interesting of these sections is undoubtedly the Twenty-eight Irish peers, nearly all of whom are descendants of ancestors who had nobility bestowed upon them as a bribe by Pitt at the time of the union.

These men, who have given family hostages to the Unionist policy, have at this critical moment taken a decisive step. They have agreed to press on the House of Lords the policy of fighting the veto bill on the issue of home rule, and to make that fight the issue of a great national conflict.

The peers have decided to fight. It is true that there are groups which are not agreed to fight on home rule alone, but wish to include other issues. The bishops want to include the establishment, and a surprising number of peers wish to include the finance bills. But there is no sign that, after all these months, there is any considerable group of them, apart from certain sage individuals, who see any reason for giving way on any single serious point at issue. They seem to stand exactly where they were two years ago.

Germany Buys Aeroplanes.

Berlin, July 15.—Admiral von Tirpitz, German minister of marine, has decided upon the purchase of a number of aeroplanes of various types for use in the navy. Their trial will take place at Kiel.

REFUSES PROPOSAL.



THE EARL OF YARMOUTH.

An offer of pecuniary relief has been made to the Earl of Yarmouth, one-time husband of Miss Alice Thwaite, Lady Abdy, actuated by an ambition to obtain the title of Marchioness of Hertford, instructed her attorneys to propose an alliance with the earl under stipulation that he would not attempt to divorce her before the death of his father, or otherwise do away with himself. The earl, under the terms of the proposal, was to receive an income of \$2,000 a year. He declined, but frankly admitted that his financial affairs could only be rectified by a wealthy marriage.

Lady Abdy, previous to her marriage to old Sir William, who had to be wheeled to the altar in an invalid's chair, was widely known in certain West End restaurants for her rather broad wit and lively manners. She recently sold the family heirlooms, realizing thereon half a million.

TIPS WITHHELD
BY CAFE PATRONSIncrease in Prices Starts
Strike of Hungry.

Paris, July 15.—Following an ill-advised increase in cafe tariffs a novel strike is in progress in Marseilles, where the patrons, who cannot do without food and drink, are withholding their tips so as to indemnify themselves.

The movement, which is general, is affecting the smaller establishments as well as the high-class restaurants. The waiters go about threatening to lay aside their aprons, for not a sou is to be found in the saucers.

The incident has inspired the music hall artists with a theme, and their songs are creating a great success, but this is poor consolation for the waiters, especially as the customers, with one accord, declare that, until the old tariffs are resumed, there will be no tips.

RAPHAEL'S TOMB
FREE FROM JUNKVotive Offerings Removed to
Restore Former Beauty.

Rome, July 15.—Raphael's tomb has just undergone a thorough restoration. The painter is buried in the Pantheon, but what with the ravages of time, neglect, and indifference on the part of the custodians, the tomb had fallen into a bad state of decay.

The altar which the master had caused to be erected was littered with every description of votive offering, for the most part rubbish. Such beauty of the work as was not covered with dust was hidden by the votives of house painters and carriage painters.

The epitaph of the lower extremity to make room for that of Lamachi, and the memorial of Marie Bibiena, Raphael's fiancée, was so high that it could not be read; but all this has been remedied. The tomb and altar are now in a condition corresponding to Raphael's last wishes.

FAVORED BY ROYALTY.



MISS EMILIE GRIGBY.

Miss Emilie Grigby is a prominent figure at the current court functions of King George and Queen Mary. She is considered the most favored American in England.

Miss Grigby's social success in London is a great mystery to members of the American "gossamer" in England, for her attempts to penetrate the magic circle drawn about exclusive society in the United States proved futile. In fact, so disgraced was she that she retired from the "land of the free," vowing never to return.

Once landed in England, however, the tide of social fortune turned. She was taken up by King and Queen, and now enjoys a place in royal society which is envied by many of the American aristocracy.

INCREASE FUND
TO START WARSReserve of \$24,000,000 Said to
Be Inadequate.

Berlin, July 15.—The bankers of Germany are anxious about the money that would be necessary should the government decide to mobilize the army.

For this purpose there is a sum of \$24,000,000 in the Julius Tower at Spandau. But the government has for a long time past been of opinion that this sum would prove wholly inadequate, and that it will be necessary to increase it.

Recently the director of the Bank of Germany declared that, in his opinion, German banks would not be able, in case of war, to supply the necessary sums to the army, because as soon as it was known that war was imminent the depositors would besiege the banks in crowds and withdraw their money. In these circumstances he suggests that the war treasury in the Julius Tower should be increased to \$60,000,000.

The war minister will shortly put forward such a demand in the Reichstag. Public opinion is, however, unfavorable to this step, on the ground that it would lock up too much gold at a time when there is barely sufficient coin for commercial purposes.

INSURANCE BILL PASSES.

Accidents and Sickness Measure
Long Delayed.

Paris, July 15.—After having been eleven years before the Swiss Parliament, the bill for compulsory insurance against sickness and accident has just been passed by the upper house unanimously and by 156 votes to 12 by the lower house.

A bill for the same objects was submitted to a referendum in May, 1900, and rejected by a large majority. Since then the original bill has been entirely recast.

WIRELESS STEERS SHIP
AND FLYING MACHINEGerman Inventor Demonstrates Latest Wonders in
Teledynamics Before Navy League—Bombs
Exploded by Electric Wave.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Berlin, July 15.—A teacher of Nuremberg, Christopher Wirth, has given to the world an invention which may considerably alter the aspect of future warfare by rendering Dreadnoughts obsolete and gunboats useless.

The new war vessel, for air or water, will be crewless—a mere machine of destruction of life and property—while the operator is miles away conducting a battle by means of buttons and levers.

The inventor recently gave a practical demonstration before a special committee of the German Navy League in a secluded part of the Wannsee, a lake near Berlin. The system employed is very similar to that used in wireless telegraphy and is the latest wonder in teledynamics.

The first experiments took place in a building, where the inventor went into a room surrounded by thick walls and passed his electric waves through the wall, exploding miniature mines on the other side in the order selected by his

FAREWELLS ARE MADE.



MRS. DAVID JAYNE HILL.

Memorial of the diplomatic circle here are wondering what cause Mrs. David Jayne Hill, wife of the United States Ambassador, will take to extricate herself from social predicament in which she has been placed as a result of her husband's enforced stay in Berlin. As far as social Berlin is concerned, Mrs. Hill has departed from the scene of the Kaiser, for she has given her farewell reception, bid her social acquaintances adieu, and received numerous parting presents from her friends.

STATUES TOO NUMEROUS.

Paris, July 15.—So many monuments have been erected in Paris during the last few years that the authorities now consider the time has arrived to impose restrictions. Instead of raising so many statues, it is contended that space would be saved if commemorative bas-reliefs were placed beside the names of boulevards and streets.

It has also been suggested that, in the interest of true art, the council should not give its consent for a monument to be erected until the model has been passed by a technical committee.

By way of avoiding premature glorification, a municipal councilor proposes that no monument should be raised until the person whose memory it is desired to perpetuate has been dead ten years.

Kaiser to Have Berlin Zoo.

Berlin, July 15.—The Kaiser has determined to establish an open-air zoo in Berlin on the same lines as that owned by Herr Carl Hagenbeck at Hamburg. The wild animals will live in apparent freedom, and be kept in their respective areas by deep moats, which for the most part will be concealed from visitors.

ENJOYS AUTO RIDES.



QUEEN MARGHERITA.

The latest conversion to the excitement of auto riding in the royal family is Queen Margherita, mother of Queen Helena, wife of the present King. The queen mother, though afflicted with rheumatism, and at first adverse to the sport, was recently inveigled into accompanying her daughter on a drive through the streets of Rome, and was so captivated with the sport that she has replaced her stable of six horses with a garage well equipped with expensive cars in which she daily takes long rides in and about Rome. This innovation in the queen mother's habits is greeted with much enthusiasm by the populace, who view it as another step toward the modernism so idealized by the Italian lazzarone.

"BUD" MARS HURT
IN PLANE'S FALLDaring Aviator Badly In-
jured Beneath Machine.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Erle, Pa., July 14.—"Bud" Mars, one of the most daring and skillful of American aviators, was probably fatally injured this afternoon when his biplane crashed to earth from a height of several hundred feet, crushing him beneath the wreckage.

Mars is in the Hamot Hospital suffering with concussion of the brain, severe injuries to his chest, internal injuries, and many bruises.

The accident occurred shortly after 5 o'clock this afternoon in the presence of thousands that jammed the aviation field at Thirty-first and Peach streets to witness a flight conducted by a local newspaper.

The aviator appeared on the field and started up in his machine. The ascent was successful, and he performed several daring evolutions. Then he started to descend. Suddenly the machine was seen to give a jerk, and those who were watching the birdman saw him work his levers back and forth in a manner that appeared almost frantic.

Suddenly the machine began to whirl through the air with terrific velocity. A groan went up from the spectators when the big machine took its downward plunge, landing with a crash fairly on top of the unfortunate young aviator.

Suddenly a woman screamed and rushed toward the stricken man with both arms outstretched. The cry that escaped her lips was pitiable, and an instant later every one on the field realized that it was Mrs. Mars, who had been a witness of the accident that may have cost her husband's life.

Willing hands pulled the mangled biplane from the injured man, while three physicians endeavored to bind up his wounds and restore him to consciousness. Mrs. Mars was frantic. As soon as she could reach her husband's side she grasped his hand and threw her arm about his bleeding form.

As he was being removed to the hospital in an automobile which Mrs. Charles H. Strong had placed at the disposal of the physicians, Mars opened his eyes, but he was too weak to utter more than a few words. He lapsed into a state of unconsciousness again shortly after reaching the hospital. He has not been able to say what happened to his machine when it was in the air.

SHEIKHS CHARGED
WITH RELIC THEFT

Jerusalem, July 15.—The sheikhs of the Mosque of Omar and other officials, including an Armenian, who are accused of aiding and abetting a party of explorers in the alleged removal of priceless relics of Solomon's Temple from the hill on which the mosque stands, have been sent under an armed escort to Beirut to undergo trial by a special court.

The arrests are in connection with excavation work by an English syndicate, at the head of which was Capt. Parker, brother of the Earl of Morley, to find the treasures of King Solomon, which were supposed to have been indicated by a cryptogram in the Talmud.

Rumors that sacrilege had been committed led to a riot, and the excavations were abandoned. Capt. Parker's work was carried on with the approval of the Turkish government. The Englishmen emphatically deny that anything has been taken away.

RUSSIAN ARMY GRAFTERS
SECURED LARGE FORTUNE

Sixty-six Officers Are on Trial for Extortion, Dishonesty, and Bribe-taking During Twenty-five Years.

Moscow, July 15.—The "trial of the sixty-six," as it is popularly called, reveals an astounding state of corruption in the Moscow supply department of the Russian army. Of the members of the Moscow Intendency between 1904 and 1910, two generals, twenty-one colonels, and twenty-eight captains, besides four councilors of state, are charged with systematic extortion, dishonesty, and bribe-taking.

The majority of the accused are in uniform, and wear various orders and decorations. The sums alleged to have been illicitly obtained by them range downward from \$125,000, which is said to have been the share of one of the members of the receiving committee of the

intendency. It is calculated that one firm alone in the course of twenty-five years had paid \$10,000,000 in bribes to the members of the Moscow supply department.

One of the counts of the indictment is that the department accepted from the contractors boots of such wretched quality that the soldiers could not wear them, and sold them for what they would fetch. The boots eventually found their way back to the contractors, who delivered them again to the department.

The soldiers were obliged to sell their food in order to procure boots for themselves. It is declared that clerks in the department deliberately spoiled the samples of any firm which did not give them bribes.

WAR IN THE BALKANS
THREATENS CONTINENTEuropean Intervention Sought by Insurgents Driven
from Homes by Cruelty of Turkish Soldiers.

Berlin, July 15.—The Balkan peninsula might well be called the vermillion appendix of Europe, forever threatening the peace and well-being of the whole continent, and at times like the present it seems as if a serious surgical operation might have to be resorted to to relieve Europe forever from the danger of congenital disturbance.

The latest news from Albania shows that the situation has now grown worse than ever—a fact which is corroborated at Constantinople. The Turkish government has resolved to give Shefqet Toptani a free hand in the pursuit of the insurgents, even if it involves the crossing of the Montenegrin frontier. If this determination is realized, the consequence will be incalculable, as it is certain that the transgression of the Montenegrin frontier would be followed by an immediate attack upon the Turkish troops.

Meanwhile, Montenegro demands ample compensation from the Turkish government for the asylum afforded to the exiles from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 francs, while Turkey is resolved to enter upon no discussion of the subject. The exiles, according to the latest reports, firmly hold all the strategic points, and Montenegro is amply supplying them with provisions and ammunition. They trust to European intervention, and expect for their persistence the reward of autonomy.

The Mirditas have recently received several quick-firers from a French gun factory. The immediate cause of the persistent opposition of the Mirdites is said to be ambiguity of the Turkish promises, also the exclusion of the Mirdites from the amnesty promised to the Moslem Armies, which is bitterly resented by them.

FRANCE FACES REVOLT
FROM DEMOCRACY RULE

Paris, July 15.—The unsettled situation in France, which never seems to improve when one cabinet relieves another, is giving the diplomats of Europe much worry. One never knows what may happen in France as long as present conditions remain, and to change them would take all the courage and skill of a man of equal patriotism and genius. If there be such a man in France he must so far have kept himself carefully hidden and so the country passes through one crisis after another with increasing rapidity. And every crisis is a danger in impulsive France, where any day a pretender may take advantage of popular dissatisfaction to impose himself by a coup d'etat on a democracy weary of ineffective parliamentary methods.

Indeed, it is by no means unlikely that Prince Victor Bonaparte, who is the head

of the plebeian party, may soon rule the destinies of France.

The plebeian party, which gives allegiance to Prince Victor Napoleon, the husband of Princess Clementine of Belgium, has selected this moment of chaos to appear in the political arena. This organization has been endowed with fresh life, and a strong committee has been formed.

The plebeian party has established its headquarters in a busy center of Paris, is actively engaged in disseminating political propaganda, and, if reports are to be credited, it is receiving a certain measure of public sympathy and support.

In the event of the dissolution of the present French Parliament the organization would not hesitate to issue its programme and to launch an appeal to the country.

GUNS FOR SUBMARINES.

Rapid-Fire Rifles to Be Added to
Equipment.

London, July 15.—An important new departure in the construction of submarine boats is being made by the admiralty. On the six 800-ton boats of the E class now building a quick-firing gun is to be mounted for the first time.

The mounting of the gun will be almost level with but below the deck, so that when the weapon is not needed it can easily be stowed away. When steaming on the surface, however, the hinged flap in the deck can be opened and the gun raised and brought into action.

The development is regarded in the navy as a very important step toward the greater efficiency of the submersible fleet.

Because of the danger of explosion, Hamburg has forbidden manufacturers to keep much more than one hand grenade in their shops, and has ordered them to send it to a municipal storehouse.